2013 Consumer Confidence Report
Cherokee Acres Water System
May 22, 2014

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2013.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source: The drinking water sources fro the Cherokee Acres MHP WS include two shallow wells located on the bank of Piney Creek. Well number 1 is the primary source and well number 2 serves as a stand by source. The results for this report were determined from well 01 testing. Well 02 was not used during the reporting period.

Drinking Water Source Assessment: The source water assessment was conducted for the well 01 in May 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminant: septic systems – high density. The wells for the Cherokee Acres Mobile Home Park have been determined to be under the direct influence of surface water and need to pursue surface water treatment or find a new source. A copy of the report may be viewed at: Monterey County Health Department, 1270 Natividad Rd, Room 109, Salinas, CA.

For more information, contact: MCSI Water Systems Management Phone: (831) 659-5360

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides,* that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural activities and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling of the constituent. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the quality, are more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**Highest # Detected in a Month**	**# Of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
Total Coliform	1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/E Coli	**1**	**1**	A routine sample and repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human & animal fecal waste

SAMPLE RESULTS SHOWING DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	41	9/2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	20	9/2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG**	**AL**	**Number of samples taken**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**# of Samples > Al**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm)	0.3	1.3	7	**2.09**	0	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0.2	15	7	**31.5**	0	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Gross Alpha Activity	(0)	15	3.29	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	(0.019)	5	0.228-0.729	2009	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL/ (AL)**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Aluminum (ppm)	0.6	1	0.035	3/2012	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	4	10	1	3/2012	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	1	0.024	3/2012	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	0.04	5	1	3/2012	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium – Total (ppb)	(100)	50	4	3/2012	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.
Fluoride (ppm)	1.0	2.0	0.40	3/2012	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Chloride (ppm)	NA	500	17	3/2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Color (units)	NA	15	6	3/2012	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	NA	300	25	3/2012	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor (units)	NA	3	1	3/2012	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductivity (umhos/cm)	NA	1600	676	3/2012	Substances that form natural deposits; sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	500	132	3/2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	NA	1000	443	3/2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	NA	5	0.10	3/2012	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	NA	5	0.012	3/2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST				
Contaminant(s) (units)	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	NA	200	3/2012	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	NA	37	3/2012	Salt present in the water is generally naturally-occurring
Hardness (ppm)	NA	273	3/2012	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally-occurring
pH	NA	7.4	3/2012	A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral

Additional Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead – Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Cherokee Acres Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, AL, or a Violation:

- *Fecal coliform and E. Coli:* One sample was total coliform positive and E. Coli positive. Fecal coliforms and E. Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
    - The water system had one well E-coli positive sample in May 2013 from the well.
- *Lead:* Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
- *Copper:* Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action lever over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor
- *Boil Water Order:* Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau has issued a boil water order for the water system. All water must be boiled for 3 minutes before using for human consumption.

For Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year) 1	5/28/13	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water:

- The system well is under the influence of surface water.

System Improvements and Updates:

- Cherokee Acres Water System is under a compliance order for surface treatment and in the planning process for a new surface water filtration plant. The water system is currently using chlorination to mitigate any bacteriological issues.

Conservation and Drought Tips:

- Contact MCSI at (831) 659-5360 for further information